IN THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY.

## Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1870.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. THE following is the full ticket which was placed in nomination yesterday by the different conventions of the Republican party:-

CONGRESS.
First District—Benjamin Huckel.
Second District—John V. Creeley and Charles
6 Neill. Third District—Leonard Myers. Fourth District—William D. Kelley.

JUDICIARY. Judges of Common Pleas-Edward M. Paxson and Thomas K. Finletter. Judge of the District Court-James Lynd.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Sheriff-William R. Leeds. Register of Wills-William M. Bunn. Clerk of Orphans' Court-Joseph C. Tittermary. CITY OFFICERS. Receiver of Taxes-Robert H. Beatty. City Commissioner-James Bain. STATE SENATE.

Third District-Benjamin W. Thomas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Dist.

1. Jos. Edmondson and 9. William Porter.
Samuel Thomas.
10. John E. Reyburn.
11. Samuel M. Hager.
12. John Lamon.
14. John Cloud. William Duffy. Charles Kleckner. Robert Johnston. William L. Marshall.

15. Adam Albright. 16. William F. Smith. 17. Watson Comly. 18. James Miller. THE CONGRESSIONAL AND ROW

OFFICE NOMINATIONS. In former times the fierce Democracy wellnigh possessed a monopoly of the privilege of conducting their preliminary partisan proceedings in knock-down-and-drag-out style, but in several of the Republican conventions held in this city yesterday the capacity of uproarious members of the Republican organization for sturdy fighting was very conclusively demonstrated. The contest for the respective nominations was unusually auimated, the efforts made by the friends of the various aspirants to ensure success were wonderfully vigorous and spirited, and as delegate elections continue to be beyond the pale of law, it is not surprising, however much it may be regretted, that the clash of indignant contending factions was decidedly tumultuous. To avoid similar scenes in future, provision should be made for such a revision of the rules relating to temporary presiding officers as will prevent the possibility of hand-to-hand fights for these positions; and the sooner the whole business of nominating candidates is put on a new and improved footing, the better will it be for the Republican party and the city.

In glancing over the results of the series of warm conflicts, we are glad to confess that they are more satisfactory than we had expected. The judicial and legislative nominations are referred to elsewhere, and we shall speak here only of the nominees for Congress

and the Row offices.

In the First district Benjamin Huckel has been selected to lead a forlorn hope against the Democratic legions. As he is one of the most active members of the Republican Invincibles, and as he conjoins with partisan zeal executive ability and responsibility, which are best illustrated by the fact that he is the acting Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, the nomination is quite creditable, and he deserves the cordial support of his fellow-partisans. In the Second district the strong popular feeling against the renomination of Charles O'Neill, which grew out of the general belief that he does not possess the proper mental qualifications to efficiently represent the heart of a great city, led to a division of the convention; and as matters stand now, the nomination conferred upon John V. Creeley, of the Seventh ward, appears to be at once the most deserving of the support of the bulk of the Republican party of the district, and the most likely to receive it. In the Third district Leonard Myers was renominated on the first ballot, and his nomination, like that of Judge Kelley, in the Fourth district, gives general satisfaction. We earnestly hope these faithful, vigilant, able, and energetic Representatives may be re-elected, and that in their districts any disposition to foment dissensions which may exist will speedily be suppressed.

The grand prize of the day was the nomin tion for Sheriff, and for it the conflict was most animated, exciting, and uproarious. The successful nominee was confronted by foemen worthy of his steel, and the battle raged fierce and hot, literally as well as figuratively. but now that the struggle is over, we know of no good reason why the decision of the convention to make the nomination unanimous should not receive hearty and universal concurrence. Mr. Leeds has held a number of positions, but few of them have afforded more than a living salary, and in all he displayed marked official integrity and efficiency, while he was at the same time rendering untiring service to the Republican party. That he has fully won its confidence. in all its ramifications, is attested not only by his nomination yesterday in the face of exceedingly vigorous opposition, but by the endorsements and recommendations which secured his appointment to his present responsible position. It is no small matter, in these times, for a man to pass through trying official ordeals without a blemish, and Mr. Leeds, by establishing in various positions of great responsibility a character above reproach, has given the most tangible evidence that he could afford of his ability to become a responsible and efficient Sheriff. For Receiver of Taxes Robert P. Beatty was such a decided favorite of his party that he obtained nearly three-fourths of the votes cast on the first ballot; and we hope

Commissioner James Bain was nominated after a prolonged contest, and it is to his credit that his success is mainly due to his prolonged military services, first as a private and subsequently as a captain. For Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Joseph C. Tittermary, who also rendered faithful service during the war, was nominated, and, judging by his past personal, military, and political record, he will prove not only an unexceptionable but a

popular nominee. For Register of Wills, William M. Bunn was nominated. He is the only private soldier who has received a nomination in this city for a decidedly lucrative office, and this circumstance may tell in his favor. As he is still a young man we hope that he may be able to amend in future his legislative record.

On the whole, the Republican party has passed through the trying ordeal of its delegate elections and conventions quite as successfully as the most sanguine partisan could have expected. A better system may give better fruits, but the ticket as presented, with a few exceptions, is decidedly above the average, and the people cannot reasonably anticipate a better one until the whole business of making nominations is thoroughly reformed.

THE LEGISLATIVE TICKET. Last year we protested earnestly and persistently against the renomination and reelection of men to the State Legislature who had distinguished themselves by their corrupt practices ; 'ile at Harrisburg. In spite of this prote in which we were joined with more or less energy by some of our Republican contemporaries, a number of the men who had made themselves particularly notorious by their evil deeds not only secured the control of the nominating conventions, but were triumphantly elected by the people. As a matter of course this endorsement of villainy by the independent veters of Philadelphia was esteemed to be a full and free permission for an unlimited plunder of the public treasury, for the purchase and sale of votes, and every other form of legislative corruption. The last session of the Legislature, as might have been expected under the circumstances, surpassed in infamy all that had ever preceded it, and excited such a storm of indignation that there really seems to be a probability that the city delegation at least will be composed for the most part of reasonably honest and respectable men. The pressure of public opinion forced some of the most obnoxious of the men who figured as the advocates of the various scandalous measures brought before the Legislature last winter to withdraw their names as candidates for renomination; and the result is that the ticket nominated yesterday, if not in all respects what it ought to be, is a very great improvement over that of last year. The chief thing to be commended in it is that it presents a number of new men, most of whom have excellent reputations, and all of whom are entitled to the confidence of the public until they prove themselves to be un

worthy of it. In the First district there are two persons claiming to be the regular nominees, J. R. Edmondson and S. R. Stephenson. We know very little about these gentlemen, except that they both bear fair reputations for ability and integrity. In the Second district William Stephenson is nominated as the successor of George E. Maxwell, a change that is likely to be a very decided improvement. The Fourth district, represented last winter by Samuel Josephs, has always been strongly Democratic, but it is thought that, with the colored vote and the unpopularity of Josephs combined, William Kelly, the Republican nominee, will have a fair chance. Mr. Kelly is an entirely new man, who has never figured in politics heretofore, and as it is of considerable importance that Mr. Josephs should not on any account be re-elected, we hope that he will receive the votes of good citizens of all parties. In the Fourth district William Elliott, one of the few members of the last Legislature who has a good record, has been renominated. In the Fifth district Wm. Duffy, an attache of the State Senate, has been put up to succeed E. G. Carlin. The fact that Mr. Duffy was connected in any capacity with the last Legislature is not in his favor. In the Sixth district Charles Kleckner, who was a member of the Legislature in 1868 and 1869, has received the nomination, but it is to be hoped that he will not receive the vote of a single citizen who has any regard for the credit of the Republican party or the interests of the public. Kleckner, during the two terms that he figured at Harrisburg, was notorious as the advocate of every species of corruption. In the Seventh district a renomination has been given to Robert Johnston, who served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents last session. In the Eighth district William L. Marshall has been named as the successor of James V. Stokes. The retirement of Stokes would be a cause for congratulation in any event, and it is doubly so from the fact that the nominee for this 'district is a man of excellent reputation, who promises to make a good member. As the Ninth district is largely Democratic, the Republican nominee, William Porter, will probably have but a small chance of being elected. In the Tenth district a happy change has been made by the nomination of James E. Reyburn in place of Elisha W. Davis, who is to be hoped will henceforth be kept in atirement, and not allowed any opportunities in the future to distinguish himself as he has in the past. In the Eleventh district William Bunn, has been thrown overboard, and the nominatioton given Samuel M. Hagner, whom we believe to be a very fit person to represent the interests of this city in the Legislature. In the Twelfth district Alexander Adaire has succumbed to public opinion, and in place of him the Republican voters are called upon to consider the merits of John Lamon, who, if not the best person that could be found, is at least

more worthy of the public confidence

has been announced. In the Fourteenth dia trict John Cloud, one of the most notorious members of the last Legislature, has been renominated. The re-election of Cloud will be a scandal to the Republican party and a disgrace to the people of the Fourteenth district, and we hope sincerely that the decent men of all political opinions will unite to secure his defeat. In the Fifteenth district Adam Albright, also a member of the last Legislature, has been put up again. Independent voters, who wish to see an improvement in the Legislature, will combine to keep him at home. In the Sixteenth district William F. Smith, a member of Select Council. aspires to be the successor of M. C. Hong. It is said that in this instance Smith practically means Hong, and if such be the case it would be worth while for the citizens of the Fifteenth district to consider whether Mr. Smith is the best man they can find to represent them. In the Seventeenth district, Watson Comly, with whose record the public is familiar, has managed to secure a renomination. It is scarcely necessary to say that a more unfit man than Comly for any office of trust or honor cannot be found. If he is not defeated, the citizens of the Seventeenth district will be directly responsible for all the mischief he may do next winter at Harrisburg. James Miller, of the Seventeenth district, is one of the very few members of the last Legislature who passed through the ordeal unscathed, and the renomination given

him yesterday was a proper compliment. Such is the legislative ticket. It is a very great improvement over that of last year, and, with the exceptions we have mentioned it is worthy of the cordial support of Republican voters. With regard to the names on the black list, only one course is proper-they should be relentlessly scratched, and no considerations of party expediency ought to influence any one who has the slightest regard for the welfare of the city or State, or who desires to see the Legislature purified, and the disgraceful reputation it has obtained done away with for the future, to give them support in any shape. If the respectable men of all parties will only take a decided stand with regard to this matter, a reform can be effected; and it rests with the citizens of Philadelphia to say at the ballot-box whether they are willing any longer to countenance the outrageous proceedings that have characterized the sessions of the Legislature year after year.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS. Among the nominations made yesterday, none were of more importance than those of the Judicial Convention, which was called upon to select two candidates for Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and one for Judge of the District Court. The high character of the judiciary of Philadelphia has always been a matter for congratulation, and the gentlemen for whom the votes of the Republican party are asked will ably sustain the reputation of our courts.

Judge Paxson, since he has been on the bench, has distinguished himself by his ability, and he has given general satisfaction. His nomination was a proper recognition of his past services.

T. K. Finletter, Esq., who is associated with Judge Paxson on the Common Pleas ticket, and James Lynd, Esq., the nominee for the District Court Judgeship, are both lawyers of high standing and proved ability, who will give dignity and honor to the bench. The judiciary ticket may therefore be pronounced a very good one, and it deserves and will doubtless receive the hearty support of the entire Republican party.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR'S RESIG-NATION.

EVER since Attorney-General Hoar entered the Cabinet, and especially after the appointment of Mr. Boutwell to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which gave two Cabinet officers to Massachusetts, there have been rumors of his intended resignation, and now he has at last tendered his resignation to the President, by whom it has been accepted, to take effect when his successor is appointed and qualified.

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar is a son of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, so well remembered in connection with his expulsion from Charleston, S. C., on the 5th of December, 1844. His mother was a daughter of Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Hon. George F. Hoar, a member of the Forty-first Congress from the Eighth Massachusetts district, is his brother. He was born at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1816, entered Harvard College in 1831, graduated with distinction in 1835, and after reading law with his father at Concord, spent two years at the Cambridge Law School. Immediately after leaving college, however, he engaged in teaching at Pittsburg, in this State, and for two or three years lived in that and other Western cities. He was admitted to the bar about the year 1840, and practised with great success in Middlesex and the neighboring countles of Massachusetts.

At this period in his career he was quite an active politician, serving as a Whig member of the State Senate of Massachusetts about 1846, and figuring prominently in the celebrated controversy between the "conscience" and the "cotton" Whigs, which culminated in the Free-soil bolt of 1848. Like his father. he was a strong and unyielding anti-slavery man, and in the course of a speech made by him in the Senate, employed the terms quoted above to designate the two branches of the party with which he was then amiliated. In the controversy referred to, he acted earnestly with Sumner, Wilson, Allen, Palfrey, and the other Free-soil leaders, and was especially active in the canvass in Middlesex county between Palfrey and his Whig opponents, which began with Paifrey's opposition to the election of Robert C. Winthrop to the Speakership of the lower house of Congress in 1848, and the Free-soil bolt and denunciation of Taylor's administration, led by Charles Allen and Henry Wilson, in the Philadelphia convention of that year. Mr. Hoar became the leader of the new movement in Massachusetts, wrote the circular which called the State convention, and started the Free-soil party, which, beginning with 86,000 votes, within three years broke down Daniel Webster and the Whig party. elected Charles Sumner to the United States Senate, and made Secretary Boutwell Governor of the State. A few years after, he withdrew almost entirely

from an active participation in political affairs, on being appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession, this time opening an office in Boston, where he acquired an extensive and lucrative business. In April, 1859, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a osition which he continued to hold until his appointment to a seat in President Grant's Cabinet. Upon the resignation of Chief Justice Bigelow, in 1867, he was generally believed to be the proper person to succeed to that position, both on account of his regarded as a foregone conclusion. For City Democratic and no Republican nomination

Governor Bullock to appoint him gave much dis-satisfaction in the State. He has long been recog-nized as one of the foremost lawyers in the country, being also a man of fine literary attainments.

Judge Hoar's name appeared in the first draft of President Grant's Cabinet, and his elevation to this mportant and responsible position was received with general favor throughout the country, especially by the legal profession. He soon, however, became very unpopular at the capital, particularly with the members of the Senate, who were generally treated with altogether more incivility than they conceived to be their due when consulting with him in reference to the disposition of the Government patronage. This course on the part of the Attorney-General bore its legitimate fruits when his name was sent in to the Senate by the President on De cember 15, 1869, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The argument used by his opponents against his confirmation was that he was not a resident of the circuit to which he would have to be allotted, an argument which applied with equal force to the case of Judge Bradley, of New Jersey, but which, in his case, was not availed of. The nomination hung fire in the Senate for some time, but was finally disposed of on February 3, when it was rejected by a majority of nine votes. The New England Senators voted in his favor as a body; but the Southern members were almost a unit against him, and these, with the whole Democratic vote, and a large numper from the West, were sufficient to settle his fate. ince his rejection by the Senate as a Justice of the apreme Court, the Attorney-General has become more and more restless, and his final resignation will not create much surprise throughout the country. His successor in the Cabinet is the Hon. Thomas Ackerman, of Georgia.

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